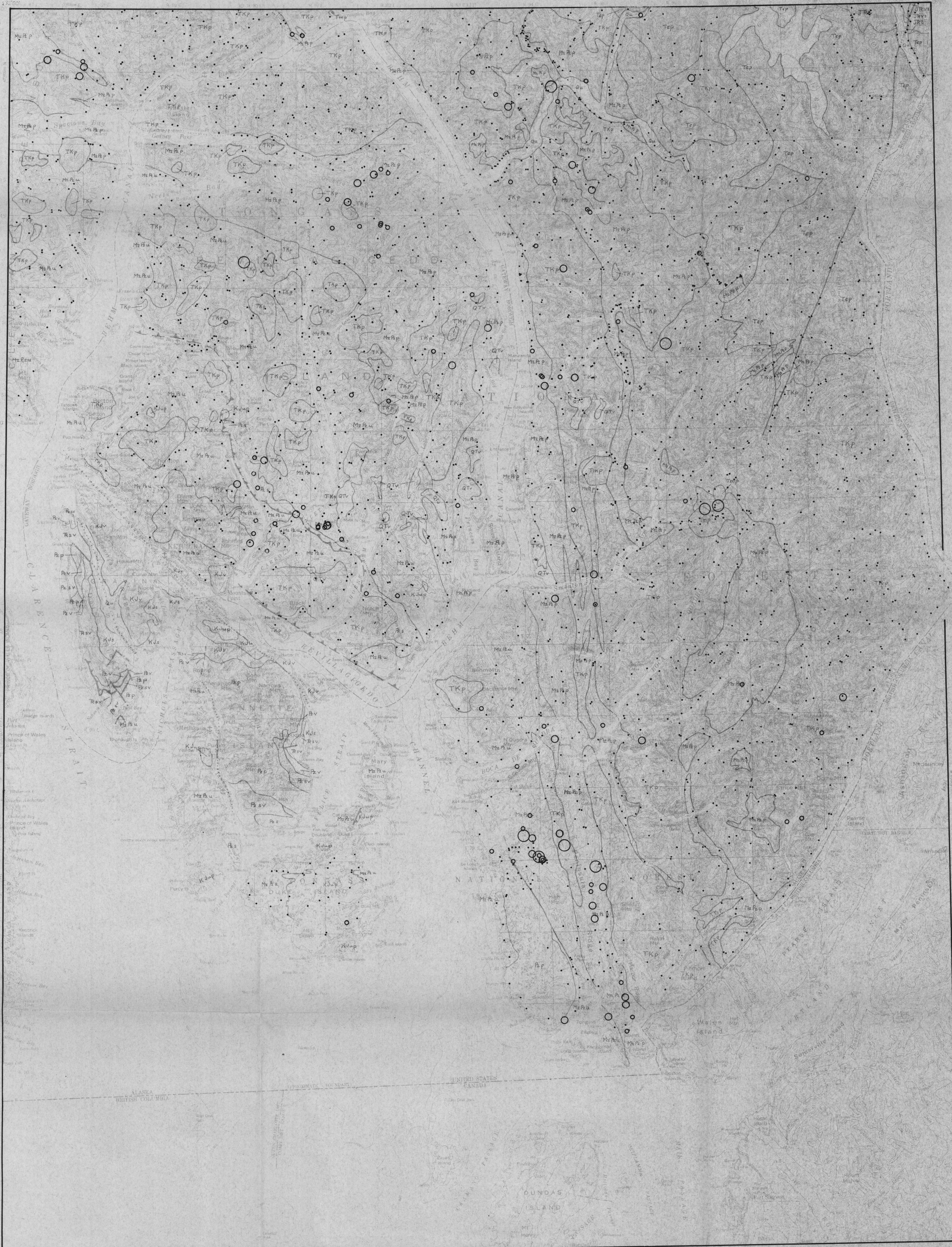


NICKEL

Folio of the Ketchikan and Prince Rupert Quadrangles, Alaska
Koch and others--Geochemistry -Ni

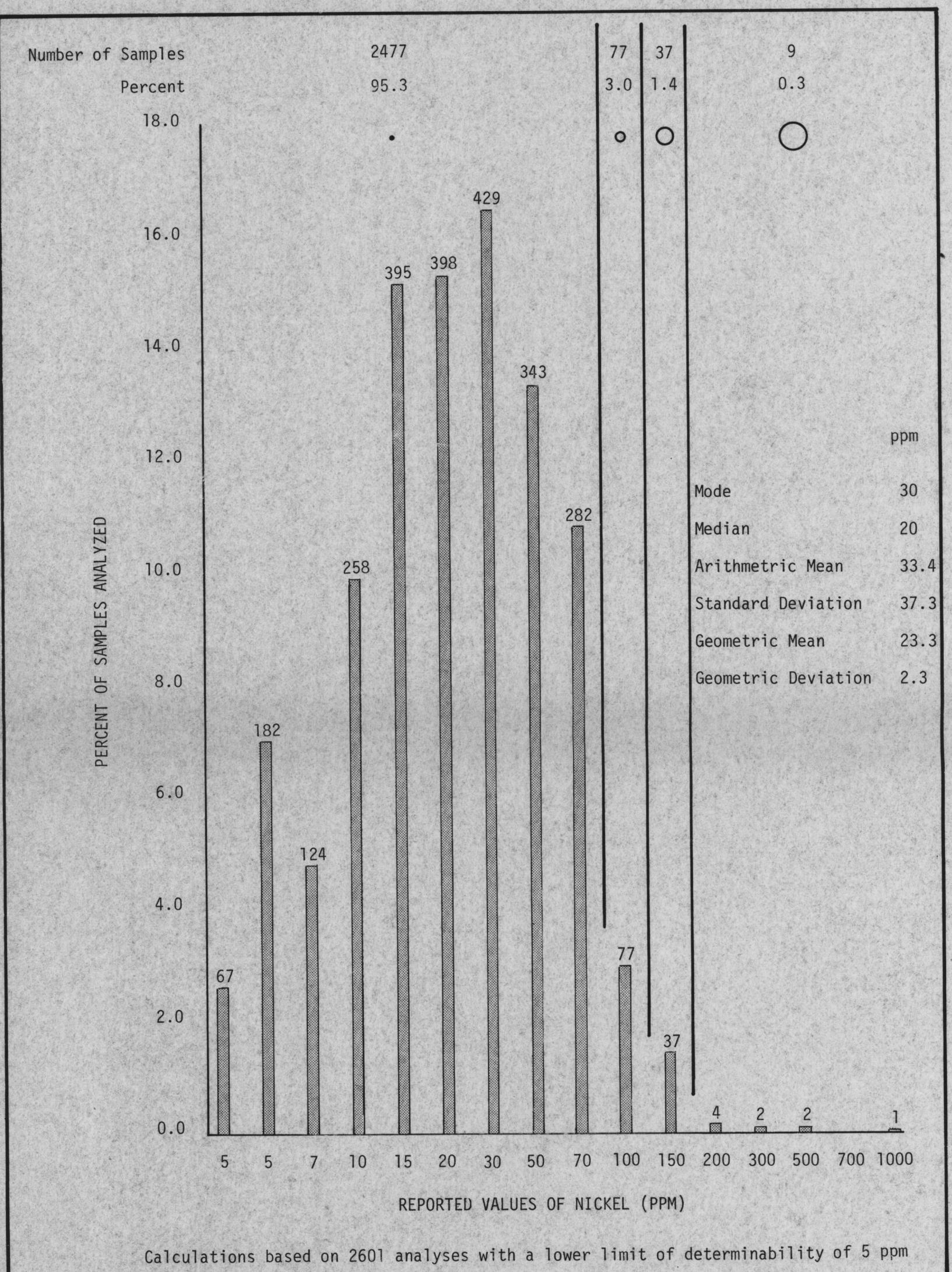
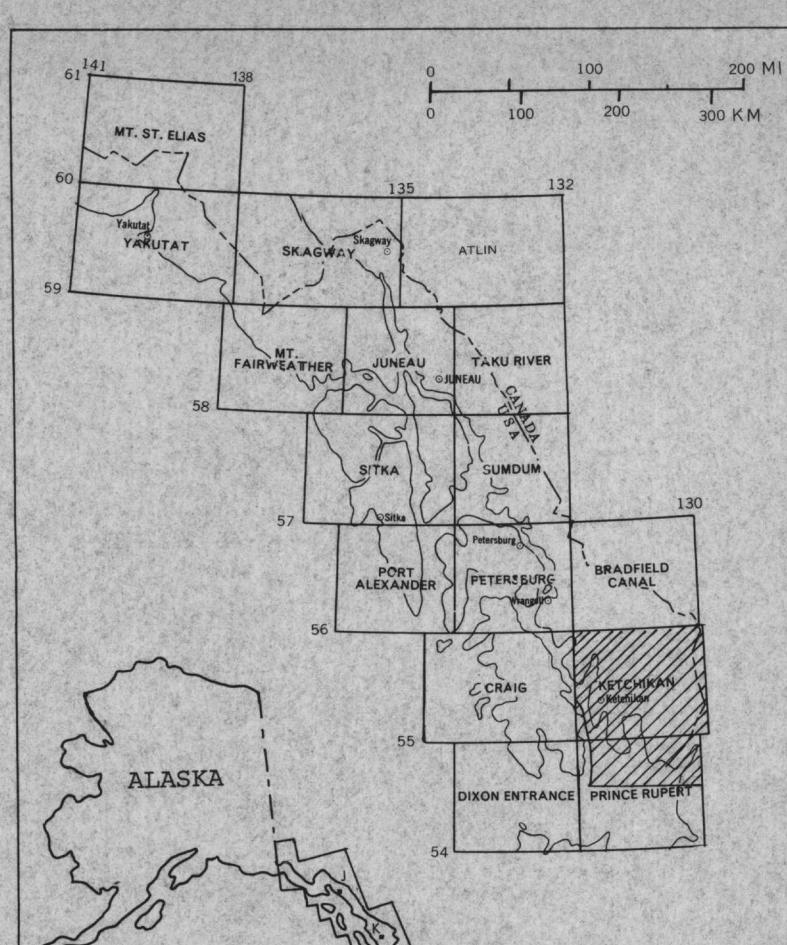


Base from USGS 1:250,000 topo series:
KETCHIKAN, 1955; PRINCE RUPERT, 1959.
ALASKA-CANADA.

SCALE 1:250,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1955
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
27°E

Geology by H. Berg, R. Carten, J. Childs, A. Clark,
W. Gondom, M. Digges, G. Dunne, R. Elliott,
C. Holloway, J. Houghton, R. Koch, R. Miller,
R. Rudser, J. Smith, B. Wiggins, 1966-1977



In the course of U.S. Geological Survey investigations of the Ketchikan and Prince Rupert quadrangles, 2601 stream-sediment samples were collected. Samples were analyzed for up to 30 elements by a 6-step, semiquantitative emission spectroscopic method (Grimes and Marranzino, 1968) and for up to 5 elements by atomic-absorption spectrophotometry (Ward and others, 1969). This map shows sample collection sites for 2601 samples which were analyzed for nickel by the spectrographic method. Complete analytical data plus location of sample sites, sample numbers, coordinates, and a discussion of sampling and analytical procedures for samples from sites on this map are published in two reports (Koch and Elliott, 1978a, c). These data are also available on magnetic computer tape (Koch, Van Trump, and McDaniel, 1978).

Background levels vary for different lithologies and in different areas. Because of this and variability introduced from other sources such as sampling practice, analytical variance, and degree of chemical weathering, it is impossible to select a specific analytical value above which values indicate mineralization. For this reason, analytical values have been grouped into ranges with each range represented by a different symbol on the map. Higher values may indicate a greater likelihood of bedrock mineralization but confidence levels are low for single-element "anomalies" and results which are not supported by neighboring values.

Selected References

- Berg, H. C., Elliott, R. L., Smith, J. G., and Koch, R. D., 1978, Geologic map of the Ketchikan and Prince Rupert quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 78-73A, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.
- Grimes, D. J., and Marranzino, A. P., 1968, Direct-current arc and alternating-current spark emission spectrographic field methods for the semiquantitative analysis of geologic material: U.S. Geol. Survey Circ. 591, 6 p.
- Koch, R. D., and Elliott, R. L., 1978a, Analyses of rock samples from the Ketchikan quadrangle, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 78-156A, 163 p.
- , 1978b, Analyses of rock and stream-sediment samples from the Prince Rupert quadrangle, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 78-156B, 98 p.
- , 1978c, Analyses of stream-sediment samples from the Ketchikan quadrangle, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 78-156C, 214 p.
- Koch, R. D., Van Trump, George, Jr., and McDaniel, S. V., 1978, Magnetic tape containing analytical data for 2601 stream-sediment samples from Ketchikan and Prince Rupert quadrangles, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Rep., 8 p., computer tape [Available from the Natl. Tech. Inf. Service, U.S. Dept. Commerce, Springfield, VA NTIS PB-276-777].
- Ward, F. N., Nakarawa, H. M., Harms, T. F., and Van Sickle, G. H., 1969, Atomic-absorption methods of analysis useful in geochemical exploration: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1289, 45 p.